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# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News  
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ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## GERMAN'S ADVANCE ON FORT PRZEMYSL HALTED BY SLAVS

Russians, Heavily Reinforced,  
Claim Victories Over Von  
Mackensen

## SLAVS TAKE OFFENSIVE TO PUSH GERMANS BACK

Violent Hand to Hand Con-  
flicts Rage Along Trenches  
In Souchez Region

German Advance Halted.

Petrograd, May 14.—The advance of general von Mackensen's Austro-German army upon Przemyśl has been almost completely halted, dispatches received here today stated. Although the advance guard of this army advanced within 25 miles of the fortress, the Russians, heavily reinforced, are now believed to have driven the Germans from the railway at the bend of the river. Many cars laden with munitions taken by the Germans were captured.

Indications today are that the Russians have now assumed the offensive and are well along toward starting a strong movement which may push the Germans back over the line of their recent advance.

The Russian left is pushing forward over a 30-mile front from Oubry to Gieselsky. The most desperate fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Stodienka. The Austrians are retreating along the railway toward Kolomoia. Near Oubry, where the Austrians have offered their strongest resistance to the Russian offensive, extremely heavy losses have been suffered by the enemy. As two days' fighting alone in this region the Austrians are declared to have lost more than 10,000 killed and wounded.

Trenches Are Captured.

(By William Philip Stimus.)  
Paris, May 14.—Despite rains which have hindered the French offensive north of Soissons, several trenches south of Soissons and near Carney have been taken by brilliant charges.

The official communique today announced these further gains by the French in the desperate attempt which is being made to break through to the German line of communications as well as to relieve the pressure being exerted on the British in the region of Ypres. Despatches from the front told of extremely bitter and sanguinary conflicts, marking the advance of the French in the hands of the French troops and further progress has been made to the north.

In the region of Souchez, the Germans assumed the offensive yesterday, but with these attacks repulsed, the French pushed forward in a violent counter attack which carried the trenches held by them today. Most of the fighting in this region has been at close quarters. Hundreds of German soldiers were killed at the point of the sword.

Along the Aisne a violent artillery battle is now in progress. The French artillery is again demonstrating its superiority and is officially reported to have destroyed four German batteries.

Allied Fleet Attacks Forts.

Athens, May 14.—A violent bombardment from the British Anglo-French fleet rocked the Dardanelles fortifications on Wednesday, according to private advices received here today. Trenches were hit and the Turkish positions by the allied warships. The reports as to the possible damage done have not yet been received.

The Turks continued to offer the most stubborn resistance upon the Gallipoli peninsula. All attempts of the British troops to advance have been repulsed by heavy fire from the masked artillery positions. The British, however, are reported to be in complete control of the coast. Their advance inland is expected to be slow.

Liner in War Zone.

New York, May 14.—The liner *Carthage*, which sailed from New York last Saturday with nearly 900 passengers, is believed to be in the war zone today. At the offices of the American Red Cross it was stated that no word had been received from the *Carthage* and that word was expected unless the vessel reached Liverpool.

Greece Will Be Neutral.

Berlin, May 14.—Germany has received renewed assurances that Greece will not enter the war on the side of the allies, according to a semi-official announcement here today. The Greek cabinet, it is said, is determined to remain neutral.

Italy's Five Rebels.

Rome, May 14.—Five Italian transients taken with troops left Brindisi today to suppress a new insurrection in Albania. Reports declare the uprising is being led by Turkish officers. The insurgents are now threatening the coast, according to dispatches which have been received.

## ONLY ONE FLAG SAYS RIDDER.

New York, May 14.—The New York Staats Zeitung, of which Hermann Ridder is editor, today declares:

"This is not a time to burden millions of the American people with unjust and unnecessary anguish of mind. The German-Americans must suffer in any conflict between the United States and Germany, pains of which their fellow citizens can never know anything. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past and they will do so again against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty until they have forfeited the right to claim them. There has never been but one flag under which the German-American has fought. There will never be but one flag under which he will ever fight, and that flag is the Stars and Stripes."

## AMERICANS WILL FIGHT YAKUS TO A FINISH

## Ranch Owners Start Out After Indian Raiders Who Carry Away Women

Los Angeles, Cal., May 14.—"We'll either finish them or they will get us," this was the text of a message received today by C. F. O'Brien of Los Angeles, owner of the Mammoth O'Brien ranch in northern Sonora, Mexico, which was raided by Yaqui Indians Wednesday, according to private dispatches.

John Wilson, chief agriculturalist of the O'Brien ranch, was reported killed and Z. O. Stoecker, and William Stoecker, both of Los Angeles and heavy Mexican land owners, seriously wounded. Walter A. Fay and W. W. Mackie, ranch owners, Mackie's wife and daughter, and Manager James Donovan of the O'Brien ranch, were missing. It was feared the Indians had killed the men and carried the women into the hills.

According to messages reaching O'Brien, the Indians swept through the country occupied by the American settlers, laying it in waste and driving away their herds. After they had disappeared into the hills, the Americans recruited forty men to search for the missing. When the party started for the Yaqui country, the above message declaring the settlers either would "finish them or they will get us" was sent to O'Brien.

O'Brien telegraphed the details of the raid to Secretary Bryan at Washington.

Forty Yaquis Killed.

Nogales, Ariz., May 14.—Forty dead Yaqui Indians lie buried today on the plains near Esperanza, Sonora, as the result of the battle with American and Mexican land holders last Wednesday in which three Americans were believed to have been killed and 11 wounded. The name of but one of the dead Americans has been received by American Consul Frederick Slaughter at Sonora today. The victim was John Arson.

During a repetition of the Yaqui raids, Governor Maytorena of Sonora has removed from the threatened district his Yaqui troops, which refused to fight against the raiders, and sent in their place 500 Mexican soldiers who admittedly fear the Indians. The settlers of the Esperanza district have armed to resist the expected second attack.

The Americans wounded in the raid are being brought to Nogales on a special train. They are expected to reach here late today. Consul Slaughter telegraphed the state department today questioning an American warship in the Gulf of California to take off American refugees who have gathered there. Reports were current here today that another Yaqui raid had been made in the Rosendana district.

STREETCAR STRIKE ENDS.

Detroit, Mich., May 14.—Striking streetcar employees here today voted to return to work immediately, pending final arbitration of their disputes with the traction corporation, and normal service had been resumed at noon. The strike was suddenly called early yesterday, when the corporation refused to reinstate a union official who had been discharged. The cars were tied up for 36 hours, while jitney buses flourished.

SUBMARINE REPORTED SUNK.

Blyth, England, May 14.—The steamship *Collair* succeeded in ramming and sinking a German submarine in the North sea, according to officers of the vessel arriving here today.

Members of the crew said that while outward bound last Saturday they struck a submerged object of sufficient size to rock the *Collair* violently. Immediately afterward quantities of oil spread out over the water. This led the crew to believe they had struck and sent a submarine to the bottom.

A female diplomat is a woman who can keep a hired girl for six consecutive weeks.

## WILSON ENDORSED BY GREAT MAJORITY THROUGHOUT NATION

May Accept Consequences  
With Clear Conscience  
Says Withycombe

## PRESS AND PUBLIC IN ACCORD WITH PRESIDENT

Dr. Jordan Says Germans  
Have Never Shown Humane  
Attitude In War

In a statement given out to the press this morning Governor Withycombe uttered the unqualified endorsement of the attitude of President Wilson, as expressed in his note addressed to the German government, and preceding attacks made by submarines upon unarmed and defenseless merchantmen, and declared that "all America would sustain the administration regardless of policy or place."

In commenting upon President Wilson's note to the German government, Governor Withycombe said:

"To my mind President Wilson's communication to Germany expresses American sentiment with both vigor and tolerance. The United States condemns the methods which made possible the Lusitania horror and rightfully demands such reparation as can be offered for priceless American lives. Especially must submarine attacks upon unarmed and unarmed merchantmen cease. If Germany accepts our suggestions, we can be satisfied and with honor. If refusal or unreasonable temporizing results, this country will accept eventually with a clear conscience, though peace should be our utmost desire. But in whatever course is forced upon us all America will sustain the administration regardless of policy or place. Meanwhile, hysteria and jingoism should be discouraged."

Will Not Mean War.

Stanford University, Cal., May 14.—That President Wilson's note to Germany will not mean war, unless Germany herself starts hostilities was the opinion expressed today by Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford University and distinguished peace advocate.

"I approve thoroughly of the tone and purposes of President Wilson's note," with one qualification," he said. "For diplomatic purposes he praises the humane attitude of the German government. As a matter of fact the German government has never, for more than one hundred years, shown the slightest regard or humanity for non-combatants, or neutrals. In any of its wars, in commencing Germany's humane attitude, the president is not supported by history. I do not believe the communication will lead to war with Germany, unless the Germans provoke hostilities. All depends on what attitude the Germans assume."

German Paper Dismisses.

Chicago, May 14.—Except for a German paper, all morning newspapers here today unanimously approved President Wilson's note to Germany.

Papers throughout the country commented on President Wilson's note to Germany as follows:

New York Tribune: The president has drawn an indictment against the German nation, which will lie for ages to come, if the Kaiser's government fails to meet the demands promptly and completely.

New York Times: It is the great diplomatic achievement of the note that it puts upon Germany the choice not only of what her reply will be but of what is to follow.

New York Herald: Mr. Wilson has overcome the influence of those members of his cabinet who were for peace at any price. He has lived up to the very best traditions of his character.

New York Sun: The president has spoken firmly. The country, supporting him as firmly, awaits without passion the German reply.

New York World: By the strength of his case and the moderation of his tone, the president has made it as easy for Germany to do right as to do wrong.

Chicago Tribune: The president undoubtedly has voiced the sentiment of the nation upon the use of submarines as to the rights of neutrals on the high seas.

Boston Herald: President Wilson has never written a greater state paper, exactly suited to the occasion.

Washington Post: The note leaves abundant opportunity for German government to reply in a way that will restore good feeling between the two countries.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The administration has spoken and spoken to the point.

San Francisco Chronicle: Emphatically firm, the note is yet friendly in tone, and though this latter quality may be depressing to the jingoists, it commands itself to the common sense of a people unaffiliated with inflammable minds.

## TYPHOID IN SERBIA MORE FATAL THAN BULLETS OF ENEMY

Epidemic Reaps Grim Harvest  
of 75,000 Victims In War  
Ridden State

## CENSORSHIP KEEPS NEWS FROM WORLD

Shortage of Doctors and Supplies  
Causes Mortality  
Rate of 40 Per Cent

The following story is the first "eye witness" description of conditions in fever-ridden Serbia. Henry Wood, United States Press staff correspondent, was sent to Nish and other Serbian cities to give Americans an idea of how this least known of the allied nations has suffered through the world war.

By Henry Wood.

(Copyright 1915 by the United Press.)

Nish, Serbia, April 16.—(By courier to Salonika and mail to New York, to avoid the English censor at Malta and the French censor at Marseilles).—For three months all Serbia has been one great charnel house of death and dying. Deaths to date have reached a grand total of 75,000. Although the epidemic of typhus is now declared to be under control, it is freely admitted that a grim harvest of 100,000 human beings will have been reaped before it can be entirely stamped out. This is the most optimistic view of the situation.

Escaping from the two Balkan wars with only slight epidemics of cholera, this heroic little state has been caught in her third war within an epidemic of typhus which has decimated the ranks of her population more than have the guns of the Germans and Austrians combined.

Of the 75,000 victims to date, 25,000 are among the Austrian prisoners of war. The epidemic was brought by them, Serbians assert. It broke out early in January. High Red Cross officials say that at that time typhus was an epidemic in Austria.

Blame for keeping the rest of the world from knowing the terrible conditions that have existed in Serbia for three months rests with the French and English censorship, rather than with the Serbians, France and England did not want Austria to know to what straits their little ally had been reduced. The first real story of the facts was brought to England by Sir Thomas Lipton, who made a personal inspection of conditions. Rough shoveling over the British press censorship, he openly declared that unless the most vigorous and extensive help was at once given, the little Balkan state that had twice defeated the Austrians in the cause of the allies stood to lose at least half its population.

Sir Thomas Lipton's account of local conditions failed utterly, however, to give adequate idea of the terrible situation. Although it must be admitted that while France and England, through their censorship, prevented the rest of the world from knowing and extending the help that might have saved 50,000 lives, they have extended a very good help to their small ally. So far, however, it has been entirely inadequate and the grim disease has kept steadily at work in its toll of hundreds of lives daily.

Even now Serbia's declaration that the disease is under control is based more on the hope that the measures taken will prove effective rather than on any great check of the epidemic. That there has been a slight diminution now for two weeks past cannot be denied. For the light on disease, Serbia must depend on foreign help. The 15 southern provinces have been turned over to the mission of the Rockefeller foundation, sent out in conjunction with the Red Cross. The central part of Serbia, about Laksh and Kragujevac has been turned over to the English who now have a total of 300 nurses and doctors there. The northern part of Serbia is in the hands of the Russians, although at Belgrade, where the disease is especially strong and fatal, the American Red Cross units are fighting the grim fight. France has just sent a mission of 100 doctors and sanitary experts who will endeavor to work over the sanitation of the whole country.

Owing to the pitiful condition in which the little country was, even before the war started, this foreign help is declared by the members of the various missions themselves to be wholly inadequate. It is much more, however, than Serbia has ever had at any time in the past. She is pinning hopes of her continued existence in it with almost pitiful confidence.

When the present war broke out, there was in all Serbia, with a population of 5,500,000, only 900 doctors.

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## MOBS CRY FOR WAR WHILE ITALIAN KING HOPES FOR PEACE

Rioters Drive Germans From  
Shops and Smash Windows  
To Vent Wrath

## KING IS FOR PEACE.

Rome, May 14.—It is reported that King Victor Emmanuel has decided for peace, and has urged former Premier Giolitti to head a new cabinet. Giolitti, who is the leading peace advocate, has refused, according to authoritative reports.

Rome, May 14.—Italy rocks today in the throes of a political and popular upheaval resulting in the indecision of the government for peace or war.

It was reported that King Victor Emmanuel had decided that Italy shall remain at peace, observing her present position of neutrality. But even while the king conferred with statesmen of his country concerning the step the government should take, mobs swarmed through the streets, stoning the chamber of deputies, crying out against the advocates of peace and demanding an immediate declaration of war against Austria.

The king, it was reported, had decided to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra and his cabinet. This could mean but one thing—peace. Former Premier Giolitti, the leading peace advocate of the nation, was said to have been offered the portfolio laid aside by Salandra when he tendered his resignation with that of the other ministers last night. Giolitti, according to reports, refused to accept the task of forming and heading a new ministry. The refusal of the former premier is regarded as having placed the king in a greater dilemma than before.

With troops quartered in all principal sections of the city that they might respond quickly to riot calls, mobs made their way through the streets, attacking German shops and stores, and causing German and Austrian residences to flee for safety.

Appearing before the chamber of deputies a great mob stoned the structure. Windows were smashed as the angry crowd leveled its denunciation of the peace advocates. The attack upon the chamber was an organized demonstration in favor of war. Led by interventionists, the throng poured toward the quai to voice its demands for an immediate declaration of war to the king.

Near the Piazza Colonna, the troops were forced to fire several volleys before the mob was dispersed. Many persons were wounded. The mob later returned, however, and the rioting continued, the military being unable to restrain the angry populace.

At Milan interventionists and those favoring continued neutrality clashed in a pitched battle in the streets. A number were killed and wounded.

## GERMANS SURRENDER TO POLICE FOR PROTECTION

London, May 14.—Hundreds of adult aliens, mostly Germans, voluntarily surrendered at police stations today, following the government's announcement that all alien enemies of military age would be interned and others returned to their parent countries.

Those surrendering carried their baggage with them. It is planned to quarter them temporarily in hotels until the government decides where the concentration camp in which they will be confined is to be established. The fate of Man will probably be chosen, it is believed.

Police today were furnished with a complete list of names and addresses of all enemy aliens. Those of military age were ordered to report at the nearest station immediately. Government clerks, detailed to work in the police stations, are aiding in the checking and tabulating of the lists of German, Austrian and Turkish residents.

## California Floods Are Still Delaying Trains

Bedding, Cal., May 14.—Another cloudburst having greatly damaged the Santa route tracks of the Southern Pacific near here, repair work was delayed today, and passengers were forced to walk a quarter of a mile through mud to transfer from one train to another at a point where a series of washouts occurred. First-class mail was transferred over this gap, but no baggage.

All through passenger trains still were delayed. Near Corbin the track repair gangs had to build bridges over the biggest gaps, as the brothers which came down the mountain side with land slides prevented the driving of piles for temporary trestles.

## DEPARTMENT WAITS IN SILENCE FOR REPLY OF GERMANY TO LAST NOTE

United States Only Asks That American Life May Be Made  
Safe and Flag Be Respected—Holland With 400,000  
Men On Border May Make Common Cause With America—No Efforts Made To Place Army and Navy On  
War Footing

## ELEMENTS THAT MAY MAKE FOR PEACE.

Desire on Germany's part not to alienate powerful neutrals whose influence may be needed at the end of the war. Long standing friendship between Germany and the United States. Desire not to give neutrals contiguous to Germany reason for siding with the imperial government's enemies. Desire not to alienate the sympathy and support of more than 8,000,000 Americans of German birth and heritage. The belief that, by conceding the justice of America's position, this country's sympathy can be swung over to the German cause.

## ELEMENTS THAT MAY MAKE FOR WAR.

The positive assertion of the German military party that a submarine reign of terror is essential to Germany's ultimate triumph. The possibility that a reversal of Germany's submarine policy of warfare at America's demand would be construed as a violation of German national honor. Suggestions that Germany faces annihilation anyhow unless she can cut off the allies' munition supply, and the belief that an additional enemy, no matter how powerful, would make no difference. The desire of the military party not to surrender its policy of terrorism which has had a powerful moral effect on the allies.

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 14.—Anxious waiting, coupled with a policy of absolute silence, was the attitude of the administration today.

Developments in what President Wilson characterized as the "grave situation" growing out of the loss of American lives and attacks upon American vessels by German submarines, are no longer in the president's hands.

The center of activity has been transferred to Berlin by the dispatch of this government's strong protest to the imperial government. The last

wood has been said by the United States.

Hereafter American life must be made safe. That is all the United States asks. To make the lives of Americans safe, Germany must cease her submarine commercial attacks upon merchantmen carrying Americans or flying the American flag.

Officials today refused to say whether they were either hopeful or pessimistic. By President Wilson's orders they were silent. Comment would not only be superfluous but possibly dangerous. It is not for the United States

(Continued on page two)

## WILSON DEMANDS THAT NEUTRALS' RIGHTS BE OBSERVED BY GERMANY

Formal Note To Imperial Government Contains Demand  
and Threat In Firm Tone—Expected That Germany  
Will Disavow Acts of Submarine Crews In Sinking of  
Ships In Question—Will Protect American Rights

Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.—The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin: "Please call on the minister of foreign affairs, and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy."

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

Four Incidents Reviewed.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer *Falaba* by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel *Cushing* by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel *Guilford* by a German submarine; as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship

*Lusitania*, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the imperial German government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loath to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government.

Frank Purpose Avowed.

"It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the imperial German government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the imperial German government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

"The government of the United States has been appalled that the imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war, and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea; in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have war-

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The Weather

IT LOOKS  
DUBIOUS

Oregon: Showers tonight and Saturday; southerly winds.